EUROPE.

President Johnson's Acquittal and News Enterprise of the London Press.

Battle Tactics and War Training of the French Army.

Bourbon Manifesto on Usurpation and Glory of Race.

MURALE OF THE ENGLISH TURF.

By mail from Europe we have the annexed report, in detail of our cable despatches, dated to the 31st of

The Correspondance du Nord-Est, of Paris, May 29, says that the Chamber of Deputies at Athens having, in spite of the councils of the Greek government, admitted to sit among its members three persons who have been elected in the isle of Crete as representatives of the Christian populations, the Turkish Cabinet has given orders to its minister at Athens (Photiades Bey) to demand explanations, and in the event of none of a satisfactory character being afforded, to demand his passports.

The Turkish Minister of Finance concluded with the Societé Général at Constantinople a provisional loan of one million Turkish liras, at the rate of nine per cent for six months. One half the amount is destined for remittance to England, through the Ottoman Bank, and the other half will be used at Con-

Telegrams from Bombay, India, to the 9th and Calcutta to the 4th of May were to hand in England. It is stated that the young Rajah of Mysore is placed under the supervision of a native superintendent. Advices from Burmah announce that a railway has been projected from Rougera to Prone for connecting many of the agricultural towns and populous seats of industry in that country. It is regarded as the first step towards opening the trade of western China to the British possessions.

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, in their thirty-fourth report for 1867, state to

Parliament that:—
On the flist of December, 1866, we had 6,452 schools in operation, which had on their rolls for the year then ended 910,819 children, with an average daily attendance for the same period of 316,252 children. At the close of the year 1867 the number of schools in operation was 6,520. The total number of children on the rolls within the year was 931,198, and the average daily attendance of children for the year was 331,515, As compared with the year 1866 there is an increase of sixty seven in the number of schools in operation for the year 1867. The increase in the total number of pupils on the rolls is 2,378, and the increase in the early and the increase in the case of the year gold attendance is 5,290.

THE TURF IN ENGLAND.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Derby and the Oaks-The Marquis of Hastings on the Ground-The Horses, Mount

LONDON, May 30, 1868. Blue Gown's Derby will take its place in the annals of English sport as one of the most remarkable on record. That the race should not fall to the favorite is, of course, in the wonderful uncertainty of the should be carried off by a horse regarded by his owner as the worst of the three he had engaged; that the general public and not the stable should be the gamers by the result, and that a splendid two year old performer and a hot favorite like Lady should appear in form hardly superior to that of a fair cab horse, are characteristics which will not soon be forgotten. In all respects, indeed, the week has been one of the most sensational in the history of our national sport; but it is deeply to be regretted that the interest that attaches to it is in part one which must be most painful to the feelings of every honorable man who has the real welfare of

Your readers are probably acquainted to some extent with the career of the nobleman whose name is associated to great disadvantage with the big event of Wednesday; but it may not be out of place to refer briefly to its chief incidents, as many of them seem to "lead up," as the lawyers have it, to a stroke of business on his part which has aroused the deepest disgust and called forth the severest comments not only from professional sportsmen, but from the public at large. The Marquis of Hastings, the owner of the disgraced favorite, has been obtained his majority, some four years ago, and the wild speculation in which he indulged, the extravagant mode of life which he adopted, and the deplorable disasters which both brought on his fortunes, have long been a theme of general comment here, and have not only entailed ruin on himself, but no little discredit on the tarf. It was not only on the great events of the year that he risked large portions of his rapidly decaying patrimony; he was throughout true to himself in hazarding vast sums on the most "duffing" of races at the most "tinpot" of meetings; while the additions he made to a stud of alarming proportions, purchased and supported at vast expense, would have been regarded as the hugest of "white elephants" by any man not utterly regardless of his future. At the same time his private expenditure would speedily have ruined a Crossus, for he not only indulged in the most reckless extravagance in his mode of life, but was ever surrounded by a noble army of fashionable but needy toadies, to whom he was unable to say "No," and who fattened at his expense like the lean kine of Pharoah. The crisis of his affairs was reached last autumn, when, after a succession of losses, he was compelled, virtually, to

ment and treat for settlement with his creditors.

It is alleged, and apparently with the utmost truth, that Lord Hastings did not lose on the balance by racing; but that his disasters, so far as the turf is erned, were due, in great measure, to the heedless fashion in which he last year betted against He rmit, the winner of the Derby. Whatever were the facts of the case there is no doubt he was deeply indebted to professional sportsmen, in some cases to the extent of many thousands of pounds; that he did not show much nation to come to terms with them, and that finally, a few weeks ago, many of them conceiving that they had been unfairly and unhandsomely treated, broke off negotiations and threatened to post him as a defaulter. It is stated that his course post him as a defaulter. It is stated that his course contition in this affair was dictated by a "financier" where name is associated very prominently with the "kitch" of young gentlemen who have outrun the courtable, and always recalls unpleasantly the peculiarities of "sixty per shent." At all events, Lord Hastings, alarmed at the prospect of standing like a peri outside the gates of the sporting paradise, once more came to terms and offered a compromise which would satisfy his creditors and restore him to the joys of Newmarket. His money lending member, however, seeing that such a line of conduc ber, however, seeing that such a line of conduct might interfere with his personal pickings, came down like a deus ex machina, put his veto on the arrangement and informed the creditors that his Lordship "would see them — further first" before he paid them. It need scarcely be said that these discreditable proceedings, which bear a strong resemblance to what is described here as "weetshing," speedily became known and aroused great indignation among honorable sportsmen of all classes. These feelings were publicly expressed in a letter from "vigilant," one of the correspondents of the Noortsman, who commented in the strongest terms on the disgrace which such conduct brought not only on the Marquis himself, but on the turf at large; pointed out that his Lordship, though the owner of the fifst favorite for the Derby, and as such having backed it through certain commissioners entitled to pocket the money of the members of the ring should she win, was nothing less than a defaulter who refused to pay his previous losses to these very men, and called on the lockey Club to take immediate steps for the prevention of such scandals for the future. These strictures and this appeal were alike successful, for the advisers of the Marquis at once came forward with the arrangement which they themselves formarily declined to carry out, while the stewards of the Jockey Club, larmed at such a state of matters, will, to the satisfaction of all English sportsmen, at their next meeting adopt stringent regulations to prevent defaulters from running horses.

Such was the position of the owner of TRIS "PLYING FILLY." LADY ELIZABETH, at the commencement of last week; and it may be might interfere with his personal pickings, came

well now to refer to her relation with respect to the race. So high was the general estimate of her merits, and so favorable the reports constantly arriving from her training quarters at Danebury, that throughout the entire winter and spring she firmly maintained her place at the head of the quotations, and was at one time, indeed, almost backed against the field. It was generally believed that her owner stood to win an enormous fortune over her possible victory, while on the other hand The Earl, his second "string," was supported for so little that he was generally regarded as a non-starter. The Marquis, however, asserting that he would run and advising his friends to back him, the horse was supported for a large amount by the public, who could not forget the beating he gave Blue Gown in the Newmarket Craven meeting. But on the night preceding the race his Lordship scratched his horse, a proceeding which entails the loss to his friends of all the money for which they backed him. I need not say that the affair has given rise to a vast amount of giumbling and ill feeling, and taken in connection with the recent conduct of this "noble sportsman" has finally disposed of his reputation as a man of honor.

With regard to the other candidates in the race it will be unnecessary that I should go into their pre-

connection with the recent conduct of this "noble sportsman" has finally disposed of his reputation as a man of honor.

With regard to the other candidates in the race it will be unnecessary that I should go into their pretensions at any length.

THE TEAM OF SIR JOSEPT HAWLEY, the Kentish baronet, comprising Rosicrucian, Green Sleeve and Blue Gown, have long been the subject of the greatest curiosity from the fact that their owner considered the first two the best of the lot, and, indeed, on Tuesday "declared to win" with them, while the public have persistently believed Blue Gown far superior to either, and through good report and bad have backed him to win enormous sums. The bookmakers, believing Sir Joseph to be the best judge of the merits of his own stud, were, in the winter and spring willing to lay to any extent against the popular idol, and the consequence of the move in both directions was that Blue Gown for some time before the race was second favorite, latterly at so little as four to one; while his stable companions, who at one time were both leading favorites, retred to foorteen and twenty to one respectively. The Duke of Newcastle had three engaged, Speculum, Pace and Harvester; of whom Harvester, proving himself worthless, was recently scratched; Pace, after a disgraceful performance in the Two Thousand Guineas, virtually retired from the market, and Speculum, who had made several highly creditable appearances, received much public support. Paul Jones, the winner of the Chester Cup, was brought into great notice by that achievement and latterly installed a leading favorite.

had two representatives, Suffolk and King Alfred, of whom the lormer was supposed by their immediate party to be so much the superior that he was supported at varying prices throughout the winter and spring, while the laiter was altogether unknown in the betting on the great event. On the whole the speculation on the occasion, from its first introduction of the race into the market, was the heaviest within the memory of the present generation of sporting men, and the enormous sums which the bookmakers stood to lose over some of the candidates, more especially Blue Gown, proves the deep interest taken in the turf by all classes of the English people. people.

I have no doubt many of your readers have seen

interest taken in the turf by all classes of the English people.

I have no doubt many of your readers have seen the great

COCKNEY CARNIVAL,
and a still larger number have read of it; and I am glad of the fact, for it is certain they would be as much bored in reading the "old, old story" as I would be in writing it. It is usual in "doing the graphic" to describe seriatim the road, the rail and the course; but perhaps it will be enough for me to say that they all sustained their respective characters. Of course the road was, as usual, one of the leading attractions of the day; the number of vehicles of all descriptions was as great, the occupants as hilarious, the practical jokes as stupid, the dust as disagreeable, the servant maids and boarding school misses along the road as delighted, the ladies of uncertain age and the Low Church clergymen who happened to be passing as disgusted as ever. The crush and heat at the railway stations were never more trying to the temper, the slowness of the train never more deceptive and the greenness of their victims never more wonderful. The assemblage on the course was enormously large, larger indeed than I remember to have ever seen it. The grand stand was packed from basement to roof, and the innumerable "coins of vantage" that there adjacent lie were crowded, not exactly to suffocation, but certainly to the loss of much fatty matter and the letting loose on the world of many forcible but inelegant expletives. The hollow and the hill on the other side of the course were, as usual, occupied by a chaotic mass of carriages, filled also, as usual, with good humored people, dividing their attentions between lobster saiad, champagne and sport—with a leaning chiefly to the two former. The gentlemen were of course arrayed in their best holliday costumes, the splendor being generally in inverse ratio to their incomes; while the ladies, whose moral thermometer as a rule ranged between doubtful and the proper stream of the ready ship in the ready of the period of the ready ship in t

course, after their preliminary canter, the other candidates repaired, and found her ladyship, who was waited on by a stable lad. Her whole aspect was in strange contrast to that which was expected from the rumors that had prevailed all spring as to the uncertainty of her temper and her probable withness at the post. The mare was, on the contrary, perfectly mild and tractable, to such an extent, indeed, that many, possibly wise after the event did the decourse of the contrary, perfectly mild and tractable, to such an extent, indeed, that many, possibly wise after the event did the decourse of the contrary, the contrary of the contrary, perfectly mild and contrary character which is usually connected with the operation of certain kinds of sedatives.

THE RACE

Little time, however, was allowed for speculation on the remarkable "tanning of the shire," for after two attempts the starter got off the lot in a cluster, with the exception of Lady Elizabeth, who did not at first seem at all eager for the fray, and lost about three lengths start. The pace was throughout excellent, the running being made until the arrival at the famous Tottenham corner by Orion, the hope of the Billingsgate interest, who was there beaten and gave way to the despised king alfred, closely attended by Blue Gown. Speculum and Paul Jones, Sir Joseph Hawley's declared pair lying two lengths time the hope of her friends had been built on her spiendis speed, which it was thought would prove sufficient to bring her to the front, however far behind at the start. The distance from home was how, however, so small, and her efforts to improve her position apparently so unavailing, that the stanchest partisans were compelled to abandon hope and admit that all was lost. Wells, the famous jockey of the Kentlash baronet, who was riding the popular Blue Gown, gradually deve has horse closer and closer to King Afred as the provided such as the start of the provided such as the start of the provided such as the start of the provided such as the start of

ward with no little apprehension to the meeting with their creditors.

ENGLAND.

The Impeachment Verdict—News Enterprize of the British Press.

Losdon, May 30, 1868.

The news of the acquittal of President Johnson has been received here with great gratification, and you will see from the London papers that the motive of the will state from the London papers that the motive of the will see from the London papers that the motive of the words manched and the acquittal of President, and his lesters, extensively reput of the real state of the trial have been much better understood in England than was to have been expected. For the first time the London Times has an intelligent and impartial American correspondient, and his lesters, extensively reput to the first part of the trial but the dathnic cable is of not the specially astonishes the English is the total lack of the May for the great of the words. The trial but the Atlantic cable is of not manufacture to the special proposed to erect a statue of May. The care of Kimmenie's role to give the public a cable of the two weeks shows a deceased of the special of the vide week of about ten words.

Religious Tests in the Universities—Earl Russell on Distance of the whole of

Religious Tests in the Universities—Earl Russell on Disreali's Position—The Coronation Oath—Parliamentary Manners—Female Saffrage—Trade Reports.

In the House of Lords, on the 29th of May, the Earl of Kimskelley rose to present petitions from resident and non-resident members of the University of Oxford, praying for the removal of religious tests in the University. The noble Earl said the petitions were most influentially signed. The value of such petitions consisted in the ground taken, viz: that it would be for the benefit of the whole nation were such tests removed. In both universities persons not members of the Established Church were excluded from all share in the governing bodies. A great advance had already been made in admitting Nonconformists to the educational benefits of the universities, and he believed that they might now go to the whole extent, for he thought to stop short of that point after what had been done was anomalous. What he advocated was this—that all Parliamentary barriers be removed from the free action of colleges. The noble Earl asked whether it was wise that a large body of the middle classes who were Nonconformists should be excluded from the highest educational advantages the universities offered? Could it be contended that the education of church members should be interfered with by the presence of nonchurchmen. The real religious instruction given was infinitessimally small. Again, was the Church of England supported and strengthened by a policy of exclusion? The universities were national institutions, and ought therefore to be thrown open.

Lord HOUGHTON enforced the necessity of some legislation being adopted in this matter of religious steater.

legislation being adopted in this matter of religious tests.

The Earl of Carnaryon said the question was one which always appeared to him in a very serious aspect. The noble Earl deprecated the spirit which had allowed changes to be gradually made in the University, as the tendency was to give the controversy a wider form. Now there was an agitation for the removal of religious tests altogether. He doubted whether the country was ripe for so great a change as this; and when the people became fully aware of its full extent, he felt condent they would oppose it. The noble Earl opposite had insisted that beneficial effects had already been felt from previous changes; but he, on the contrary, had heard the present race of undergraduates described as a sceptical one. The removal of religious tests would carry the Dissenters very much further than they at present imagined, and it was for them to say whether these religious tests should be entirely abolished, or whether they would still support those tests with which they had frequently acknowledged they had so much in common. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Devonsente, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, wished to say that there was a majority in the University for the entire removal of disabilities.

The Bishop of ELY referred to several petitions, numerously signed by members of the University of Cambridge, against the proposed changes, and appealed to the House not to sanction the transfer of

The Hisnop of ELY referred to several petitions, numerously signed by members of the University of Cambridge, against the proposed changes, and appealed to the House not to sanction the transfer of institutions created by members of the Church of England to the control of Nonconformists, or possibly of Roman Catholics.

The Earl of Camperdown was in favor of the about the control of the contro

bly of Roman Catholies.

The Earl of Campergrown was in favor of the abolition of the tests—a measure which would confer the highest advantage on future generations.

The Rishop of London said the noble Duke told them there was one advantage in the measure to which allusion had been made—namely, that each college was to be allowed to regulate for itself; but, if there was any right in the matter, why should it not be regulated by Parliament itself? Speaking for himself he must say in his time, which was now some years ago, a great deal of religious instruction was given in the college. One-third, at least, of his time as tutor was taken up in giving instruction on religious subjects.

The conversation then dropped.

In the House of Lords, the same evening, Earl Russell trose to call attention to the state of public affairs, and, after reciting the events which followed upon the vote of the House of Commons respecting the Irish Church, declared that it was extraordinary and unprecedented that a Minister, being in the minority in the House of Commons, should remain in power for six months after advising the Crown to dissoive Parliament. He admitted that the course pursued was convenient to the government and to the members of the House of Commons, but he imputed to the government a desire to protract the reform discussions, which had needlessly prolonged the present session. He sought from the government an assurance that measures would be taken to expedite the registration, and urged more rapid progress with the Irish and Scotch Reform bills and with the Boundary bill. It was also desirable, he urged, that the government should, on its appeal to the country, declare what were the principles upon which it relied for public approval, specially referring to the

declare what were the principies upon which it reiled for public approval, specially referring to the
questions of education and the state of Ireland, apon
which no definite policy had as yet been propounded.
The preserve peace and maintain order, Lord
Russell reverted to the adverse majority of the
House of Commons, and asked whether the government do preserve peace and maintain order, Lord
Russell reverted to the adverse majority of the
House of Commons, and asked whether the government admitted as a constitutional principle that it
was wrong to hold office without possessing the
confidence of the House of Commons.

The Earl of MALMESSURY admitted the constitutional principle, but denied that it was proved the
present government did not possess the confidence
of the House of Commons merely because it was not
sent of a motion of want of confidence had not been
applied, and therefore it was reasonable to assume
that for the conduct of the general business of the
country the government did possess the confidence of Parliament. He attributed the backward
condition of Parliamentary businers to the unnecessary introduction of the question of the frish Church, to
the destruction of which he declared himself a
determined opponent, and concluded by stating that
the government were as anxious for a dissolution asnearly opponents. The noble earl concluded by stating that
the government were as anxious for a dissolution asnearly interest to the electors, I can only entrest him
to move in this House, and ask his friends in the
other House of Commons. Sir C. O'Loghlen, in
moving for a copy of the declaration against transubstantiation taken by the sovereign, complained
that his motives had been misrepresented for political
purposes, and that all he desired his seeking to and
the promissory catals was, not to do away with
the mount of the service of the public interest.
On the other hand, fresh collisions with Congress,
although they would not really disprove the justice
of the accental was a serviced, the

FRANCE.

Army Training in Camp-Earthworks to Cover a Line of Battle-The Mexican

Gover a Line of Battle—The Mexican Bonds.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe writing on the 29th of May reports:—A French camp has been formed in the vicinity of Vincennes. New inventions in warfare are being tried in it, and they ought to attract the attention of our own and other governments. I read that the idea having been conceived that in certain circumstances it might be advantageous to cover a line of battle with temporary fortifications, experiments have recently been made for the purpose of ascertaining how and in what time such things could be executed. The result is this:—Skirmishers are sent forth, and they, lying flat on the ground, keep the enemy in check or occupy his attention. Part of the troops behind, having brought with them pickaxes and spades, set to work to dig a trench, two men having to scoop out a square metre—say yard. In the short space of eight minutes five battailons can excavate a trench of about one and a half metres (very nearly five feet) in depth and two kilometres (24-100ths of a mile) in length. The skirmishers are then recalled and the enemy finds the troops he had expected to encounter sheltered by earthworks, from behind which they can, with comparative safety, make a murderous fire. It is added that, with a little practice, it will be easy to do in five minutes what now takes eight.

The legislative Committee on the Budget met May 25 and heard M. Marie, who gave explanations on an amendment which he had presented for a grant of 7,500,000f. towards the repayment of the Mexican bonds. The deputy argued on the necessity of withdrawing from circulation the 885,000 bonds which produced a portion of the hands of speculators. He expedition, and stated that this was the sole method of taking them out of the hands of speculators. He insisted that the debt was one of honor and equity, and that on the government rested a moral obligation to put an end to the matter. He proposed that the grant intended for the holders of Mexican bonds should be set down in the next year's

The American Impeachment Vote.

[From the Paris Constitutionnel, May 30.]

* * * The negative issue of the trial ought to be a subject of congratulation to all well wishers of the American republic. Such is entirely our opinion, Certain admirers of that government must have been singularly blind or deplorably ignorant of American affairs to desire the condemnation of the President. Nothing could have been more Intal to respect for those institutions which, founded by men of rare sagacity and foresight, have been, in spite of their defects, such efficacious guarantees for the liberties of the American people. The acquittal of Mr. Johnson, on the contrary, consolidates the shaken constitution and becomes a gage of hope for a future which commenced to disquiet reflecting minds. In fact, Mr. Johnson was only accused of wishing to refer to the veritable federal tribunal—the Supreme Court—a law, the constitutional character of which he had a perfect right to doubt. The leaders of the republican party have not permitted the very legitimate scruples of the President to receive their natural and legal solution. They intervened violently and impeached the First Magistrate of the State before the Senate transformed into a High Court of Justice, while nothing could have been more simple than to submit a contested law to a test authorized by the constitution. As to the columny accusing Mr. Johnson of having wished to contrive a comp detat in instaling a Minister by force in the War Department, the discussions at once unmasked and annihilated it. The result, therefore, is happy, showing that the animosities of party spirit have not been able to obtain the advantage over the principles consecrated by the federal compact, and that a great peril has been spared the institutions of the United States as well as a great injustice by the Senate, constituted the President's jusige. There is another reason still for congratulating the United States on reason still for congratulating the United States on the verdict which has been given. This is the courageous attitude of the republican Senators who voted not guilty. This fact is so much the more remarkable as it has hitherto been so rare to find such force of character in a country where every man, once entered into the political arens, is considered as belonging to his party. These seven or eight gentlemen who have just enfranchised themselves from this oppression, in order simply to obey their consciences, have given an example which, let us hope, will find many imitators.

A Bourbon Reunion—The Count de Chamberd to the Ex-King of Naples.

The Rome correspondent of the Florence Nazione, writing on the 21st of May, communicates the fol-

writing on the 21st of May, communicates the following as the text of a letter written by the Count de Chambord to the ex-King Francis I. on the occasion of Count Girgenti's marriage with the infanta Maria Isabella, of Spain:—

SIRE—It is always grateful to me to wish happiness to your Majesty, but much more do I experience this feeling under the auspicious circumstances in which you, sire, acquaint me with the happy marriage between your august brother, Count di Girgenti, and the royal Princess Infanta, of Spain.

I earnestly hope that these nuptials may be the dawn of happier and more fortunate days for you, for your royal family and for all the Bourbons, whom the combined usurpation of Europe, united to the apathy of friendly governments, has brought to exile far from their country and their homes.

Yet permit me, sire, to advert to what I wrote with the freedom of relationship to my royal cousin Queen Isabella, of Bourbon. The younger branches of our house, although greatly beloved by their people, will always experience the same disquiet so long as the eider branch shall not have revindicated their throne from the usurpation which invaded it, and dispossessed the lawful sovereign by the same arts as those by which your Maesty's kingdom was usurped.

The French people, fortunately, begin to compre-

and dispossessed the lawful sovereign by the same arts as those by which your Maestyj's kingdom was usurped.

The French people, fortunately, begin to comprehend that the sole race under which flourished the glory of France and popular liberty was promoted is that of my great ancestor Henry IV. White under the government of the usurpation I only find a brief ray of delusive glory, twice followed by the most cruel disenchantment and the deepest humiliation for French national honor.

This noble people also felt that as a greater distance separates France and the Bourbons so do the liberties diminish which my ancestors bestowed upon France.

This hard experience of almost forty years unhappily suffered by my dear France is bearing its fruits, and the day cannot be far distant when this noble and unhappy nation, again possessing its legitimate king, will recover its felicity, its glory and its liberty. Then will Europe also have peace and regain her lost equilibrium, and the various branches of the Bourbon family will be firmly established upon their thrones, or will be restored to throne and country, should they still be leading the unnappy life of exite.

It is with these feelings, sire, that I offer you my congratulations and my best wishes upon the auspicious marriage which your Majesty has had the goodness to announce to me.

I am, with fraternal affection, your Majesty's loving cousin,

DEPARTURES YESTEROAY.

BERMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPION—Steamship America, Com-

BREMEN. VIA SOUTHAMPTON—Steamship America, Commodoro John L Worden, US N., and family, Brooklyn, L.I. Ole Buil, New York; Captain Henry A Wise, US N., family and servanta, Washington, D.C., Charles Knap, family and servanta, Washington, D.C., Charles Knap, family and servanta, New York; Eris L. Enap, Miss Mary A Knap, Ogdenshurg, N.Y.; J.Knap, Fittsburg, H. Frudel, Norwich, Conn.; H.M. Murray, Fittsburg; H. Frudel, Norwich, Conn.; H.M. Murray, Fittsburg; H. Frudel, Norwich, New York; Henry Rude, Loudon, L. Gunther, New Crean; George B Darling, Froriesmon, L. Gunther, New York; G. Bremer, San Francisco, H. A. Gifdemeister, San Francisco; Pastor Hansen, California; Theodore, Stroofer, New York; O. Bremer, San Francisco, H. A. Gifdemeister, San Francisco; Pastor Hansen, California; Theodore, Stroofer, New York; G. Bremer, San Francisco, H. A. Gifdemeister, San Francisco; Pastor Hansen, California; Theodore, Stroofer, New York; G. Buthalo; F. H. Fingge, New York; Lowis Fless, Texas; Hr. and Airs J. S. Green, Boston; J. Hosenberg, Frofessor J. J. Walson, Moritz Taussig, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gutte, Bergener, Hr. and Mrs. A. Gilleman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gutte, M. S. Gutte

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Chase's Last Letter Stirs Them Up All

Round.
The Syracuse Journal—sour radical—has some cross words to say about the May 25th or "old lights" letter of Judge Chase. It utters thus:—"Mr. Chase's letter, setting forth his expectation that the demo-cratic party is to preserve the principle of universal suffrage in the Southern States, is a direct bid for the suffrage in the Southern States, is a direct bid for the Presidential nomination at the hands of that party. It is true he professes neither to expect nor desire to be a candidate for public office; but this is merely the buncombe of the politician. When he sures the republican party and puts his faith in the democratic party, in the same breath that he declares his adherence to the principles of his whole life, he betrays the intent of his "rushing into print." We will make the prediction, based on the publication of this letter, that the democratic party will take Mr. Chase at his word, and will not make him their candidate for the Presidential office. The letter itself, adroit as it is, will secure the defeat of the object it was intended to make sure."

The Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle—very fachle red.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle-very feeble radi-"The Judge may well be amazed, not only at the in-dignation of loyal meu, but also at his sudden popuarity among traitors, rebels and copperheads. letter, however, will not be likely to increase his popularity among his new eulogists; nor will they e likely to heed his advice."

The Troy Times-tolerant radical-says if the lemocratic managers can extract any comfort from the expression of Judge Chase's views, as given in his may 25 letter, they are welcome to it. That privilege is worth something at any rate in these radical

The New Bedford Mercury-moderate radical-publishes Judge Chase's letter and appends:-"We have been slow to put faith in the rumors of Judge Chase's defection, and are glad to have our confidence in his integrity confirmed. The bitter attacks made upon him and upon other prominent republicans are as impolitic as they are unjust."

The Albany Evening Journal-radical-is somewhat nouplussed because the democratic papers do not discuss Judge Chase's letter more generally. It comes to this conclusion:—"Mr. Chase's letter demonstrates one thing. He does not mean to go clear over to the anti-war, anti-bond, anti-suffrage democracy. If a bargain is struck it must advance far toward him. He will take its nomination, if he gets it, upon his own terms. While the advocates of the new departure are eulogizing him for his assumed efforts to prevent impeachment, and for his opposition to the Congressional policy, he informs them that he has made no such efforts, and that he hopes the plan of reconstruction will not be subverted.

The Chief Justice and the Western Radicals. The Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune, one of the most influential radical papers in the West, thus speaks of Chief Justice Chase and his future prospects: statesman and politician of great ability Mr. Chase has gained so deep a hold upon the opinions and re spect of a great mass of men that whatever politica direction he takes he must carry with him a considerable following. Chase would add strength to any sause he should advocate, even the worst; and if, by joining the democracy he should be able to reform some of its more odious features, his accession would give them a better prospect of success than they could hope to obtain in any other way. The shrewd leaders of the democracy underst and this, and as their great aim is success there is no reason why they should refuse to abandon some of their old prejudices and practically dead issues the the sufrage, for instance, for the purpose of securing so available a candidate. As for Chase himself, he clearly perceives that he has nothing further to hope from the republican party. His longing aspiration for the Presidency, if gratified at all must be gratified by a new political combination. It is evident that Mr. Chase considers all the issues which formerly divided the republican and democratic parties as dead, except the sufrage. Slavery is abolished, and if he could now bring the only party that opposes the logical sequence of that abolition, universal sufrage, over to his platform, and on it lead them to victory, he might justly regard it as the crowning triumph of his life. by joining the democracy he should be able to

Chase Movement from a Radical View. The Philadelphia Press-radical-professes to unearth the inside workings of the Chase machinery in that city as follows:-"J. W. Hunter ex-member of lyn to open the manufacture of sentiment, and in the course of his labors writes to Edward Haight, a New York merchant of political notoriety, a letter designed to start public feeling. This letter is published as a private circular among the subordinate head centres. In due course it was forwarded to one John Weish, chief Chase organizer for Philadelone John Weish, chief Chase organizer for Philadel-phis. John Weish being a very common and very respectable name in our city, the circular naturally reached first those gentlemen of most prominence and character who bore it. Several in turn repudi-ated and returned it whence it came; one, however, sends a copy to the Press, and we furnish it for the information and edification of our readers:—

MY DEAR SIE: -On the subject of our conversation yester-

day there is scarcely a dissenting voice in this city. If a clear, pisin platform can be promulgated and mutually agreed upon, as expressing the views of Mr. Chase, the thing would take like wildire.

I have talked with some of our delegates to the National Convention, who agree with us exactly, and it would be giad to be instrumental in furthering and developing this feeling and this purpose, as I believe it would be for the best interests of the whole country. "Count me in." Yours truly, EDW. HAIGHT, Esq.

The same day that the above circular was hunting a reader there was made public through the telegraph the following confidential circular, which explains fiself:—

PRILADELPHIA, May 25, 1968.

graph the following confidential circular, which capitaliss fiself:—

Prilladelf:—

Prilladelf:

Yesterday the meeting came off as per order. We fear, however, it was not a success. A highly tinted report has been furnished us, which, being so obviously an advertisement, we decline to publish.

The Democratic National Convention.

The following is a corrected list of the delegates appointed to the Fourth of July Convention, by the New Jersey State Convention, on the 10th inst:—

At Large.—Thomas McKeen, of Camden; Jacob R. Wortendyke, of Hudson; Richard F. Stevens, of Mercer; Francis S. Lathrop, of Morris.

Districts.—First.—Dr. Samuel Stelle, of Atlantic; Isaac M. Smalley, of Cumberland. Second—Henry S. Luttle, Charles E. Hendrickson. Third—Rynear H. Veghte, Miles Ross. Fourth—David Dodd, Thos. Kays. First.—John R. Mullany, George Peters.

The Montgomery (Als.) Adnertiser. June 7, has the DELEGATES FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, June 7, has the following interesting particulars in regard to the selection of delegates from Alabama to the Fourth of July Convention:—"In establishing the qualifica-tions of any delegate by way of fixing his compe-tency in a party point of view, the only question has been as to his present relation to the great and vital issues now being tried and soon to be determined been as to his present relation to the great and vital issues now being tried and soon to be determined between democracy or conservatism on the one hand and radicalism or Jacobinism on the other. General Clanton, one of the four delegates for the State at large, who was before the war an old line whig, and who was a gallant soldier of the confederacy during the civil contest, now accepts the democratic organization, and champions in thorough earnestness the policy and principles of the democratic party. Senator Parsons, who was an old line whig before the war and a Unionist in sentiment during the war, now warmly proclaims his devotion to the democratic creed. Ex-Governor Reuben Chapman, of north Alabama, has been, we believe, and is now, a consistent democrat of the State rights school, while Senator Winston, who was a partisan of Judge Douglas and a co-operationist before the South assumed its sword of defence, is a recognized democrat of long standing. Our citizens may rest perfectly assured that the best interests of the State and of the entire Southern section, so far as Alabama and her sister States meet on a common basis of Southern rights and honor, will be carefully guarded by these honorable, enlightened and patriotic men. The delegates representing the several Congressional districts are also of every variety of obsolete politics. The platform adopted by the Convention was ratified, with only one or two dissontient voices, and we presume that every district delegates and alternate will freely and earnestly support the nominee of the National Convention.

The Fourteenth Amendment.

The Chicago Evening Post (radical) says it now "seems certain that the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution proposed by Congress in 1866, and ratified aiready by nearly enough States to make it law, will be a precedent condition to the admission of the late rebel States to Congressional representation. Under it quite a large number of prominent rebels will be disfranchised. It, however, contains a provision under which Congress by a two-thirds vote may remove the disabilities imposed. No one can fail to perceive a growing disposition to erase, as fast as is consissent with the conditions of public safety and the preservation of a well defined recolleging of the enor-

mity of the rebellion, all traces of the war. It will be for the interest of the government to bring all its subjects into its cordial support. Hence, it is no heavy draft upon the probabilities of the future jo conclude that, except in perhaps a few very extreme cases, the distranchising clause of the fourteenth amendment will be made inoperative by reason of a constitutional Congressional enactment. In 1870 a new census will be taken, when the clause of the amendment relating to the basis of Congressional representation will take effect. If the blacks are then disfranchised by any of the States the basis of representation will be cut down in proportion to the disfranchisement. Nothing could be more just than this. Otherwise all the slaves having now become free, and as a consequence all passed into the representation basis, whereas only three-fitths of them were counted before emantipation transpired, the old discrimination against the North would be rendered still greater and more unjust."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Great cry and little wool-The bother about negre suffrage after the constitutional amendment (four eenth article) is adopted.

Fourteenth article-Representation according to roting population. Effects of Southern States prohibiting or restrict-

ing negro suffrage-A small show in the House of Effects of free suffrage in the South under the

fourteenth article—A power in Congress that will up-A Richmond paper says the Northern blood is cool

ing. It will warm up about the 4th of July. A Cleveland radical paper says the "agitation of the Chase question still continues. Every day adds

converts to the cause."

The Chicago Republican (radical) thinks "the Chase movement may be symbolized as the head o a fox cemented to the body of a jackass, with the tail of a peacock and the legs of a sioth, making snall pace through a swamp." It ought to have

added to the picture the figure of Grant with a mon-

key on his back, astride of a mule, yelling out "Hu

yahl-G'long there!" The Macon (Ga.) Journal says it will support Chase heartily, if nominated, although it does not think

The Philadelphians are growling because their se lect council have given a \$100,000 job to a New York job to New York? Unless it amounts to a million a

job here won't go half round our Corporation ring. A St. Louis democratic paper says the Deutsche in Missouri don't take kindly to Grant. Their idol of a military hero was Fremont. He made a point of promoting German officers. Grant never did. Hence the Germans of St. Louis refuse to ratify Grant's

A St. Paul (Minn.) democratic paper says so long as Grant continues in the hands that now hold him he will be as thoroughly radical as Wade or Sumner. They have "got him."

The New Orleans Republican (radical) advises Mr. Chase not to run for the Presidency for the reason that the people do not want to see another Buil Run. On which side? Solace for General Grant-General Taylor did not

resign his military position until after he was elected There are two thousand three hundred Hebrew

voters in St. Louis. Two hundred of them are cast in a protest against Grant from the troubles arising through that unfortunate pork speculation between Grant and the Jew merchant. The plough holders are a growing party out

West. The pew holders always have been a power in the East. A Louisville paper says T. W. is "as much re spected as any man in New York, and his name is a

synonym for public corruption." Do let that servant of the lobby depart in peace. An envious radical paper suggests for the de-mocracy a Black Hawk ticket, as follows:-"Fee

President, Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio; for Vice President, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi." Ben Wade positively declines running as a radical

candidate for Congress from the Nineteenth Ohio district. Poor old horse! He has worked hard. Let him die easy.

The Cleveland Herald (radical) believes that for

every man who withdraws from the republican party for Mr. Chase there will at least be another from the democratic party to vote for Grant. A fair exchange is no robbery. "Bill, I owe you a dollar and I owe your brother a dollar. That just makes

A Cincinnati paper thinks Butler will get through

with Wooley about cider time.

The Springfield (Iii.) Journal—radical—says "stranger things have happened than the nomination of Judge Chase by the democratic party."

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, in a long article on "Georgia's Choice," concludes that not only is "Mr. Pendleton the choice of Georgia, but likewise the choice of all men in the United States who hate the oppression of the sword and the un The Charleston Mercury comes out for Hancock

The Chicago Post, usually pretty fair radical au-thority, asserts that should Mr. Chase fail to show Convention the entire Pendleton force "will be transferred on the last ballot to David Davis, of Hilmois, an old friend of President Lincoln and now a Justice of the Supreme Court, by Mr. Lincoln's appointment." There's food for reflection.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) Bulletin—radical—says the democrats are groping around for a candidate in darkness. The radicals have been groping around for a long time and caught nothing but darkeys.

Hon. E. B. Washburne has been nominated for the ninth time from the Third Illinois district for Congress. He will be handy for Grant to have in Wash-

ington next winter.

Peter Schwab has been before the impeachment

Peter Schwab has been before the impeachment committee. Better swab out the whole thing.

F. W. Bird has concluded his pamphlet on "The Intolerable Burden" of the Hoosac Tunnel in Massachusetts, Bird himself has been an intolerable radical burden on Massachusetts for many years, and about as great a bore as the Hoosac Tunnel.

The Hartford Courant—radical—says Pendleton "wishes to cheat the creditors of the nation." The

for the last seven years. That's worse. Said Galens to Grant, the other day, when it de-

feated the radical ticket by three hundred majority:—
"Your popularity at home is all in you-r'ye, General!" This prejudiced story comes from the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ben Butler demanded that Wooley should make a

full disclosure of certain matters-and answered The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph goes for Chase because

his head is level on all the pressing topics except "manhood suffrage," which he says belongs to the States. His nomination, it adds, will do very well

for the South.

The New Orleans Times says, "the position of the Chief Justice is ominous. It shows that radicalam has lost its strength and that the day of reckoning is A private letter from Washington informs the

Richmond Enquirer that the "Reconstruction Com-mittee" are engaged in "fixing up" the Virginia "constitution," and that as soon as they have manipulated to their satisfaction it will be sent back to "the people of Virginia."

that a positive democrat, a man who has all along believed in the principles of the party and has never been ashamed of it, will run infinitely better than any other sort of a candidate. At all events, it adds, we shall support none other.

The Louisville Journal regards the nomination of Judge Ghase by the democrats as suicidal. Whether for the Judge or the democrats does not exactly

appear.

The democratic papers have undertaken the shameful task of getting up satire pyramids on General Grant's name. Here is the latest, from a Connecticut paper. Only the Land of Nutmegs could originate such an absurdity:-

